Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. III.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1803. [No. 888.

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate, White and brown Soap, Mould and dip'd Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO.

A variety of DRY GOODS,
Among which are,
Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

October 17.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfthicks,	Bedticks,
Fearnaught,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons,	Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other Stockings,	India Cottons, &c &c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

October 17.

Cottom & Stewart,

Have received a considerable addition to their former stock of

BOOKS & STATIONARY.

ALSO,

500 pieces of PAPER HANGINGS of the most modern patterns—now opening and for sale at their Book Store, Royal Street, Alexandria; where country merchants and others may be supplied with every article in their line on the most moderate terms.

August 19. d

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale by
Robert and John Gray,
At their Book-Store, King Street, Alexandria,

HISTORY
OF THE
British Expedition to Egypt.
TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED,

A sketch of the present state of that country and its means of defence. Illustrated with maps, and a portrait of SIR RALPH ABERCROMBIE.

BY ROBERT T. WILSON,
Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry, in his Britannic Majesty's service, and Knight of the Imperial Military Order of Maria Theresa.

September 21. d

☞ *A Gardner Wanted.*

I wish to employ a man who is qualified to undertake the management and cultivation of a large Garden and seventy acres of land, in the neighbourhood of Alexandria.

James Craik.

The Ship United States,

Captain FINLEY,
A regular Trader for Liverpool,
will begin to discharge on Monday the 31 inst. and will be ready to receive Freight by the 15th. She has good accommodations for passengers. Apply to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Who have imported by the above ship, the ship Ann, and by the Atlanta, via Baltimore, an assortment of

Fall Goods.

Also, Queens Ware and Liverpool China in crates and casks; a few bales of Canvas, Coperas in casks, and a few hundred bushels of Coals.

Oct. 1. d

For Falmouth and a Market.

The new Ship ANN,
Capt. Bradford,
A few hhds. of Tobacco will be taken on FREIGHT, to the address of *T. Middleton & Co. London*, if immediate application is made to the subscribers, who will make the usual advances on it.

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

Who have received, by late arrivals from Liverpool and London, a general assortment of

FALL GOODS,

which will be opened and for sale in a few days.

Sept. 30. d

For Freight or Charter,

(To any port in the West Indies or the U. States)

THE SCH'R
DISPATCH,
JOSHUA PREBBLE, *Master,*
burthen 750 barrels. She is a fine staunch vessel, completely found and ready to receive a cargo immediately. Apply to the master on board at Gilpin's Wharf, or to JOSEPH RIDDLE, & Co.

Sept. 7. d

For Sale,

THE SLOOP
Diana, a good tight vessel,
carries 3000 bushels, or 600 barrels flour.

ALSO,

The Schooner Leboo,
burthen Five Hundred barrels. Both vessels are lying at our wharf, and will be sold on low terms.

We have received by the Sloop Diana,
60 hhds. Guadaloupe clayed Sugars, of good quality,
And have on hand,
Jamaica Spirits,
Windward Rum,
Muscovado Sugars, first and second qualities,
Pork, Wiskey, &c. &c. all which will be sold at reasonable prices.

JOHN & THOS. VOWELL.

Sept. 8. d

For Freight or Charter,

The SHIP
Fair American,
Capt. STOVER,
about two years old, burthen 217 tons. Apply to

Janney & Paton.

Who have received and for sale on board said vessel,
160 tons Plaister of Paris.

For Freight or Charter,

The Schooner RESOLUTION,
Job Simmons, Master;
a complete, staunch vessel, burthen 950 barrels, ready to receive a cargo. Apply to

John G. Ladd,

at his dwelling house on Prince, between Fairfax and Royal streets.

Sept. 22. d

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of the County of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of the said County, Letters of Administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Margaret Wilson, late of the said County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty seventh day of July next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded the benefit of the said estate.

WILLIAM WIGGINS,
Administrator with the Will annexed, of Margaret Wilson.

August 1. taw12t.

For Freight or Charter,

The Ship CATO,
ELEAZER FREEMAN
Master;
burthen 450 hhds. Tobacco, a strong, staunch vessel. Apply to

Lawrason and Smoot,
Robert Young,
William Yeaton.

Oct. 6. d

For FREIGHT, (Coastways)

The Schooner
SEA FLOWER,
ELVY DOUGHTY,
Master;
burthen 500 barrels, now lying at the upper side of Prince street wharf.

Apply to the master on board, or to

Daniel M'Clean.

Who has for sale,

Peach Brandy of an excellent quality, soap and candles, mess and prime pork, Philadelphia hoop and bar iron, nail rods and seal leather.

August 23. d

For Freight or Charter,
To EUROPE or the W. INDIES,

The Ship Maria,
SAMUEL JOHNSON, Master,
Burthen 1600 bls.
Now in complete order for a voyage. For terms apply to said master on board, lying in the stream or to J. G. LADD,
at his dwelling house on Prince between Fairfax and Royal streets.

For sale on board said ship,
250 casks R. I. Lime,
100 bushels Potatoes,
Few bales India Cottons.

Oct. 10. d

JUST ARRIVED,
From St. Petersburg, (Russia,)
The Ship Hunter, Capt. M'Knight:
Has on board, and will be landed and exposed for sale in a few days,

The following Cargo:
Bar Iron, (old Sable) assorted,
First quality clean Hemp,
Do. Sail Duck,
Do. Ravens do.
White and Brown Sheetings,
Broad and narrow Diapers,
Drillings, &c. &c.

Apply to
R. T. Hooe and Co.
J. and T. Vowell,
Lawrason and Smoot

N. B.—*The Ship Hunter* is intended as a constant trader to Russia, and may be looked for early next fall, with a more general assortment of Russia Goods.

Lawrason and Smoot.

Oct. 6. d

The Subscriber

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened his Store again in Union street, where he has for sale,

All kinds of GROCERIES,
Rhode Island Cheese and Potatoes,
Onions. Corn Meal, together with
Fresh Fruits and Nuts, viz.
Oranges, lemons, limes, tammarinds, raisins, figs, prunes, English walnuts, almonds, and shell barks.

Philadelphia Bottled Cyder

of the first quality, excellent fat mackarel by the barrel, and first quality chewing tobacco.

Abel Willis.

Sept. 28. d

Notice is hereby given,

THAT we intend to petition the next General Assembly of Virginia, for a law to establish a town at the Occoquan Mills, in the county of Prince William, under certain regulations.

Ellicot, Campbell & Wheeler.

Occoquan Mills, Oct. 5, 1803. d

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received by the Ann from Liverpool and Atalanta, via Baltimore, from London,

FALL GOODS,

which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

Sept. 30. d

Lost at the late Fire,

A fire Bucket painted red and inscribed 'Franklin Fire Society, Wm. Ladd, 1792.' Whoever will return it to the subscriber shall be liberally rewarded.

J. G. LADD.

Sept. 29. d

Late Publications,

For Sale by Robert & John Gray,
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
KING STREET,

TRAVELS in Upper and Lower Egypt, during the campaign of General Bonaparte in that country: by Vivant Denon, 2 vol. 8vo. price 450 cents, in boards.

History of the British Expedition to Egypt: by Robert T. Wilson, one vol. 8vo. price 250 cents, bound.

Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo de Medici: 3 vol. 8vo. price 675 cents in boards, or 10 dols. bound in calf and gilt.

Parent's Friend, or extracts from the principal works on Education, from the time of Montaigue to the present day: 2 vol. 8vo. price 400 cents, bound.

Public Characters, or Cotemporary Biography: containing Memoirs of thirty six of the most conspicuous characters of the present age, price 250 cents, bound.

Domestic Encyclopedia: now publishing by subscription, to be comprised in 5 vol. 8vo. price to subscribers 250 cents, per vol. in boards.

Friend of Women: translated from the French of Bourdier de Villemert, by A. Morrice, price 100 cents.

Washington's Letters on Agriculture, 8vo. 100 cents in boards.

John Bull, or an Englishman's Fire Side: a new and celebrated Comedy, in five acts, by Geo. Colman the Younger, price 25 cents.

R. and J. GRAY

Keep constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of writing paper and blank account books.

Country Merchants

may be supplied with the following articles, by the gross or dozen, on as good terms as they can be purchased in Baltimore or Philadelphia:

Almanacs for the year 1804, school bibles and testaments, Episcopal prayer books, Watt's psalms and hymns, Rippon's, Wesley's and Newton's hymns, New Hymns and Spiritual Songs, Jones's and Entick's pocket dictionaries, Universal, Webster's Dilworth's, Columbian and Pearce's spelling books, N. England and Columbian primers, Scott's lessons, Enfield's speaker, Monitor, Murray's English reader, Sequel to do. Introduction to Reading, Esop's fables, Ashe's grammar, and a great variety of cheap and toy books, Walkden's best British inkpowder for records, inkholders of various descriptions, red morocco pocket books, sealing wax, wafers, playing cards, bonnet boards, &c. &c.

Also on Hand,

250 reams good wrapping paper, a few kegs printing ink of an excellent quality, a complete assortment of German flutes from 2 to 12 dolls. each, violins, violin strings, bows and bridges, instructions for the fife, flute, violin, &c.

Nota Bene—All new American Publications of merit are regularly received by *Rob. and John Gray*, and may be had at their book store in King street at the same prices at which they sell were they are published.

District of Columbia,
County of Alexandria, ss.
JUNE TERM, 1803.

John Potts, Complainant,
AGAINST
Robert Finley, John Bannatyne, Andrew Buchanen, Jas. Hobkirk and Robt. Buchanon Dunlop, merchants and partners under the firm of Findley, Bannatyne & Co. and Wm. Wilson, Defendants, } In Chancery.

The defendants, Robert Finley, Jno. Bannatyne, Andrew Buchanon, Jas. Hobkirk and Rob. Buchanon Dunlop, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said Robert Finley, John Bannatyne, Andrew Buchanon, James Hobkirk, and Robert Buchanon Dunlop are not inhabitants of this district, on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, *it is ordered*, that the said defendants, Robert Finley, John Bannatyne, Andrew Buchanon, James Hobkirk, and Robert Buchanon Dunlop do appear here on the first day of November court next, and enter their appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court; and that the other defendant Wm. Wilson, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendants, Robert Finley, John Bannatyne, Andrew Buchanon, James Hobkirk and Robert Buchanon Dunlop until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy—Test, G. DENEALE, Clerk.

S 20. dam

JAMES BACON,

At his Store on King Street, within one door of Washington-Street, has just received, a quantity of well assorted

PATENT SHOT,

which, with a general assortment of Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Wines, Brandy, Spirits, and generally every other article in the grocery line, he offers for sale on the most moderate terms.

Oct. 15. d

For New-York,

The fast sailing
Schooner Friendship,
JOHN QUANDRILL, master.
For Freight or Passage,
apply to the master on board, lying at Merchant's wharf, or to
Philip Care, Union Street.
Who has for sale,
100 casks single and FF Powder,
50 kegs first quality Ground Ginger,
100 bls. do. Shad,
40 bls. do. Herrings,
3000 bushels coarse and fine Salt, and
Best superfine Flour for family use.
Oct. 18. d

For Boston,

The Sch'r ELIZABETH,
Mirick Nickerson, Master:
For Freight or Passage apply to the subscriber, at his dwelling house on Prince, between Fairfax and Royal streets.
J. G. LADD.
Oct. 17. d

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The Ship HERO,
burthen 200 tons or thereabouts, said ship will carry 300 hhds. or 2000 bls.
Has on board for sale,
20 pipes HOLLAND GIN.
For terms apply to the Master on board.
Thomas Cole.
Oct. 17. d

Thirty Dollars Reward.

LAST evening, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, my store on Prince street was broke into, and some money taken out of the cash drawer—I hereby offer the above reward, to any person who will give me information of the offender or offenders, to be paid on his or their conviction.
Wm. RAMSAY.
Oct. 17. d3t

Notice.

THE Office of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria is removed to the house of Jas. B. Nickolls.
By order of the Board,
J. B. NICKOLLS, *Sec'ry.*
N. B. The hours of meeting of the Board are the same as usual, and the time of acceptance is extended to four o'clock.
Insurance Office, Sept. 15. d

WILLIAM LADD
Has imported in the latest ships from England and Ireland, an assortment of
Irish Linens and Woollen Goods,
suitable to the season.
Oct. 17.

FOR SALE,
A handsome PIANO FORTE, warranted.—
Apply to BELL and WRAY.
Sept. 27. d

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the ship Ann, at Alexandria, JABEZ PALMER, a seaman belonging to said ship: he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion; long, dark hair, dark eyes, and is a good featured man. He was seen in town about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and when seen had on a blue short jacket, dirty linen trowsers, and black round hat. Whoever will apprehend him, and bring him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.
CHAS. BRADFORD.
Oct. 17. d7t

Stoughton's Bitters.

☞ During the present sickly season, the use of STOUGHTON'S BITTERS, *(imported from London)* will be found of great service, as preventive to disease, especially where there is an infectious atmosphere and a predisposition in the habit to contagion. It eminently braces the constitution, and renovates the whole system. It may be used instead of spirits in water, tea, or other drink. It restores lost appetite, expels worms in children, and, if regularly used during the fall season, will prevent the ague and fever. In short, it only needs to be tried, to convince every one of its great efficacy.

These Bitters may be had, with copious directions, (prepared at the original warehouse in London) in quart bottles at one fourth of the former charge for the same in vials, at S. Snowden's Printing Office, Alexandria, where a bottle is constantly kept open for trial. ☞ Also, at A. BUCK's, Fredericksburg.
Oct. 3. eo

FOR SALE,
Bills of Exchange on London.
Wm. HODGSON.

[We have a strong suspicion that the following elegant patriot Jeu D'Esprit, is the production of a living English Poet, whose genius, education and manly energy of sentiment, are of remarkable similiarity to those of the Scotish Burns.]

(Lon Pap.)

A NATIONAL BENEFIT,

PARTICULARLY TO THE LADIES.

I courted long a pretty maid,
Whose pleasure 'twas to fret me;
Yet I woo'd on, as I have said,
As long as she would let me.

Now Judie had an ugly trick,
Too common I believe,
On cushions surely pins should stick!
She stuck them on her sleeve!

I've felt the truth of what I write,
And cannot well conceal it;
A pin scratch is a hateful sight;
More hateful still to feel it.

I never stole a kiss, no never,
In public or alone,
But her brass swords were there for ever,
And bled me to the bone.

Then when my fingers with a trill
I snapt; and whistled quicker;
The hussey laugh'd the louder still,
And stuck her pins the thicker.

True to her point my Judie stood,
And still retain'd her humor;
Yet, sure her brass work may do good!
For lo! there is a rumor

That swarms of Frenchmen are at hand,
All wond'rous fond of woman;
The grandmothers, and wives, and else
The daughters of your yeomen.

Now thus I'd serve the little man,
Whene'er he steps on shore;
(I mean that warlike Corsican,
Whose name makes such a roar.)

I'd place my Judie on the beach,
Then, ere the storm increases,
He'd seize the first within his reach,
And tear himself to pieces.

From the (Baltimore) Anti-Democrat.

MR GRAY,

The impressment of seamen from on board American merchant vessels, has long been a subject of newspaper discussion, and not unfrequently of the editorial remarks of the Anti-Democrat. But notwithstanding those discussions, and the clearness with which you have stated the principles on which the English government proceed to claim *their own* seamen, when found on board American vessels; yet many seem disposed to doubt the correctness of those principles, and to abuse that government for exercising a power, which, however oppressive it may be as it respects British seamen, cannot be considered as a violation of the neutral rights of this country.

No one *entertains*, or *can entertain*, higher ideas of our national honor, of the respect which is due to our flag, and of the importance of adopting every measure conducive to the protection and increase of our commerce, than the author of these observations. But what is there derogatory to the honor of the United States, as a nation, or to the dignity of her flag, or to that respect which is due to her commerce, in allowing the commanders of British vessels of war, duly authorized by their government, to visit and search American merchant vessels for the subjects of their own government? That the English have a right to impress *American seamen* no one will contend. Such conduct would be a most unauthorised and unjustifiable abuse of power; and such as would loudly call for a decisive interference on the part of the American executive. Though it is no violation of the laws of nations, or of any treaty now subsisting between the United States and Great-Britain, for the commanders of English ships of war, duly authorized, to visit and search American merchant vessels, and finding British seamen on board of them, to impress them into the service of their country, yet it is a dangerous power, and one which they exercise at *their peril*. If they take none but British subjects, as it respects this country, they are justifiable; but should they mistake, and impress *American citizens*, the government of Great Britain would be answerable to that of the United, States, for all the consequences; and should they refuse to rectify such mistakes, to retain such seamen, after having discovered them to be *American citizens*, and to make proper reparation, it would be, on their part, a violation of rights, and an abuse of power of the most wanton kind; and such as would justfy even war itself, on the part of the United States. But whatever may have been the conduct of some petty commanders, the English government have not, as yet, forgotten, and it is expected never will so far forget, the rights of other nations, and so far disregard the laws of nations in general, as thus wantonly, to abuse their power.

It is of consequence that there should be principles among nations, as well as individuals; and not only that there *should be* principles, but that they should be strictly adhered to *by all nations*. It is of equal importance that there should be laws among them, and that those laws should not be violated by every nation for whose interest it is so to do. If, according to the laws and established principles of nations, British ships of war, duly commissioned by their government, have a right to visit and search neutral merchant vessels; and if, according to the laws of Great-Britain, they have a right to impress English seamen into the service of their country, wherever they find them, it is no violation of the neutral rights of this country for them to search our merchant vessels, and finding British seamen on board of them, to impress them into such service. That being the case, however contrary it may be to the interest of American merchants, and however discordant it may be to the feelings of American citizens, they are bound to submit to it.

But these principles are denied. It is contended by many, that, by the laws of nations, British ships of war are not authorized even to stop American merchant vessels. That the mere acts of stopping, visiting, and searching them, are abuses of power, as unjustifiable and wanton as can be committed by nations. That it is of no consequence, whether seamen on board American vessels are British subjects, or American citizens. That having shipped themselves on board American vessels, they have placed themselves under the protection of the American flag; which, as at regards all other nations, has the magic power of immediately transforming them into American citizens; and that all American or neutral vessels, sailing under the American or neutral flag, are sacred from the inspection of all belligerent nations. That they have no right to stop them, to enquire whether they are neutral or not, whether their cargoes are composed of neutral property or the property of an enemy; or whether they are navigated by native Americans, by their own seamen, or by those of their enemies.

If the *mere act of hoisting the American flag* has this wonderful effect, not only of rendering every thing *American*, but every thing *sacred*, it becomes unnecessary to make any enquiry, either into the right the English possess of claiming their own seamen, who may have shipped themselves on board American vessels, or into the efficiency of *American protections*; because it can neither be ascertained that such persons are British subjects, nor that they are not provided with American protections, nor any thing about it. This right of search therefore, ought, and shall be the first subject of discussion. If it is found, that such a right is inconsistent with reason, justice, and policy, and that is not recognized by the laws of nations, there is an end to the question. But if, on the contrary, it is found that such a right does exist, and that it has always been considered one of the most important and firmly established principles in the codes of the maritime nations of Europe, by all writers eminent for their learning upon that subject; and that it is a right founded not only upon justice and policy, but upon the principles of self defence and self-preservation; then it will become necessary to pursue the subject; and to enquire how far the English, after having visited American vessels, and found their seamen on board of them, have a right to examine them, and to impress them into their service, particularly when equipped with *American protections*.

The right of *visiting and searching* neutral merchant vessels, has long been a subject of dispute among the maritime nations of Europe; but at the same time it is a right, which has been constantly exercised by some nations. Those nations who had the most powerful fleets, and the greatest controul over the seas, advocated, supported, and exercised it; and those nations who had the most commerce, with the least naval force to protect it, opposed it, but without success.—But, generally speaking, nations only advocated and supported it *while powerful*, and only condemned it *while weak*. The sentiments of the same nation, therefore, varied according to the *strength or weakness of her naval force*. This constant fluctuation and change applies particularly to France. Her laws upon that subject seem always to have been "directed by interest and supported by power." While the superiority of her naval power continued, she was the most rigid exerciser of what she now calls *an unauthorized and humiliating exercise of power*; but the moment she lost her maritime ascendency, she became the champion of neutral rights, and the advocate of what she now terms "*the modern law of nations.*" But whatever changes there may have been in other states, and however varient the writers of other nations may have been, upon the same subject, the law and the practice of Great Britain seem to have been uniform. She has always contended for the right of *visitation and search*; she has always contended for it; she has always exercised it; and that too has always been the law. That law, as has been the case with almost every other law, founded, as that is, upon principles of reason, justice, policy, general convenience, and universal preservation, has met with opposition. Two of the most powerful confederacies, that were ever formed in Europe, were entered into, for the express purpose of destroying it, and establishing that no less *obscure* than *mischievous*, principle, that "*free ships* make *free goods.*" The first of these coalitions was formed during the American war. Great Britain was at that time opposed to the United States, France, Spain, and Holland. She then, as at present, claimed and exercised the right of *visiting and searcheng* all neutral merchant vessels. Russia, Sweeden, and Denmark were neutrals; which three powers, together with some of the inferior states of Europe, entered into a league, the object of which was to establish the principle, that "*free ships* make *free goods.*" and to support each other in opposing the English in the exercise of that right, which they claimed, as being a part of the law of nations, of *visiting and searching* neutral merchant ships. France perceiving that the intention of this coalition was to destroy the naval superiority of Great Britain, acquiesced, or *seemed to acquiesce in their scheme*. But this *seeming acquiescence* was all that was accomplished by this *mighty armed neutrality of the North*. Great Britain made no concessions, no submissions; there was no alteration in her practice; and no alteration in the law, except that which arose from the concessions which were made by France; which, as is the case with all French concessions, were dictated by interest.

The next attempt at innovation, and for establishing "*the modern law of nations*" was made by the northern powers during the last war between France and Great Britian. How that terminated all must recollect, who have not forgotten *the bombardment of Copenhagen by Lord Nelson*. The law, therefore, in Great Britian now remains, as it always has been. "The right of *visiting and searching* merchant ships upon the high seas, whatever be the ships, whatever be the cargoes, whatever be their destinations," says Sir William Scott, "is the incontestible right of the lawfully commissioned cruizers of a belligerent nation."—If this is not sufficient to satisfy every one, that the law is as above laid down, it may be said in confirmation, that Lord Mansfield, one of the most able & learned judges that ever sat on a bench of justice, that Vattel, a French writer upon the laws of nations, of the greatest celebrity, and that Bynkershock another writer of great authority upon the same subject, are all of the same opinion. And even Hubner, who wrote in 1759 for the express purpose of proving "that *free ships* make *free goods*," and who, as Sir William Scott observes, was the great champion of neutral privileges, admits the right of *search and visitation*.

But it will be asked, were not those persons, who have thus written interested? And are those decisions, which have been given by Lord Mansfield, and Sir William Scott to bind the world? What have the other nations of Europe to do with their decisions? What have Americans to do with their decisions? Was it not for the interest of Great Britain, at that time that the law should be, what they have declared it to be; and did not those judges feel themselves obliged to declare that to be the law, which was dictated by the interest of the crown? Those great and learned men never felt themselves bound nor were they ever influenced by the interest of the country to which they belonged. On the contrary, in cases depending upon the laws of nations, they always decided in conformity to them. Indeed, it is the peculiar province of the latter of those gentlemen to decide according to the law of nations; and I am confident in saying he is a man whose integrity no one can impeach, whom no one can accuse of partiality, and of whom no one can say, "he always decides according to the interest of Great Britain."

But we do not rely *merely* upon these decisions; they are confirmed by a host of writers upon the laws of nations, of different countries. It is in vain to say that all these writers were interested. It might with as much propriety be said that no law is binding which has been made for the purpose of protecting property, because made and supported by rich men, and therefore by persons interested. A law is not the less binding, because it has been opposed. But putting all authorities out of the question, it is easy to satisfy every mind of candor, that the law is as contended for. What is the law of nations, but the practice and customs of nations? What then has been the practice and customs of nations, on this subject? It is not admitted, that every nation, who has ever had the naval superiority in Europe, has contended for, and exercised this right? Different nations have at different times exercised it, as they acquired maritime consequence and power. France has advocated or opposed it, according to her interest and power; and so has been the conduct of the other maritime nations of Europe, except that of Great Britain, which has been uniformly the same. But some one or more nations have *always* been powerful at sea and *always* exercised this right of *visitation and search*. There have been frequent oppositions, but none of them successful. The law therefore has never been altered, but still remains the same. And I will go farther and say, that the law is not only so, but that it is a law founded upon principles of utility, general policy, national convenience, and preservation. If nations did not possess this right, it would be impossible for them to ascertain whether they were in the most perfect safety, or in the most eminent danger; whether they were approached by commercial friends or enemies. Belligerent nations have a right to do *every* thing consistent with the laws of nations to
to conquer each other, and to
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Having now ascertained, t
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Baltimore, Oct. 6, 1803.

NEWBURYPORT,
Sad Disaster

With regret we have to re
schooner Sally, captain George
port, on her passage from
circumstances, from captain R
follows: "Sailed from Point
had a pleasant passage till the
night following that day; h
from S. E. till 12 o'clock, an
wind hauled to N. W. a fresh
our sails; about 5 in the
came down and told me he
pumps; we immediately went t
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soon up to the beams, and w
efforts would prove of no use—
get something into the boats
and soon floated the long boat
the people jumped into the
some provisons and one compa
and took the sun, found we
51, N.—I then had just time
boat, and she went down head
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We continued rowing, nig
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which we floated, and the terro
imaginations; on the 29th
still rowing both boats; at 12
up at N. E. & blew hard, we
the wind, and made 23 miles
30th we let the small boat go,
expected would be our last, it
a heavy sea, being in the gulf,
most exhausted; we continue
northward, wind at S. S. E. an
heavy sea; death before our ey
the 4th of Oct. when to ou
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a sail about 12 o'clock, and b
mediately saw and took us on
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brig Mary, capt. Southwick,
to Baltimore, then under clos
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SALEM, Octob
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enemies. Belligerent
every thing conflicts

with the laws of nations to weaken each other, to conquer each other, and to destroy each other. But of all these rights they would be deprived by taking away the right of visitation and search. It would be impossible for them to ascertain who were their enemies, and who their friends; what vessels were neutral, and what belonged to their enemies; what ships were laden with enemy's property, and what with neutral; and which were navigated by neutral seamen, and which by their own, or their enemies.—In fine, it would either make it necessary for them to attack the commerce of the whole world or to make no attack at all. If that doctrine was established Bonaparte would have only to charter from the citizens of the United States all their vessels, fill them with French soldiers, and he would have no difficulty in transporting them to England. Being on board neutral vessels, and sailing under a neutral flag, English vessels of war would have no right to interfere with them. They would be bound to consider the neutral flag, as conclusive evidence, not only of the neutrality of the vessels, but of the cargo, the mariners, and of all on board. But how inconsistent is this with the laws of self-defence? Which is the most *perfect right, that of defrauding one's self*, or *that of preserving the independence and pride of another?* Is not the law of self defence the first law of nations; and one with which no other can be put in competition? This is what *Sulpicius* contends for.

True the advocates of the "*modern law of nations*," seem to consider independence, as not only *the most important*, but *the most perfect* right in nature. Not content with making man independent of man, they would *even destroy* his dependence upon his God, and make him *depend only upon his own passions and feelings*. Independence is a feeling, that ought always to be cherished; but only as it is consistent with the nature of man and things, as they now exist. A state of perfect independence never yet existed in society, or among nations. It is absolutely necessary for the existence of civil society, and the harmony of nations, that both individuals and nations should make a sacrifice of a part of their independence and some of their pride. Indeed, it ought not to be called a sacrifice. It is only changing air for subsistence; or that which is of no value, for that which is absolutely necessary, The suffering belligerent nations to visit & search our vessels is a sacrifice of that kind. We lose only a momentary gratification of pride, but we gain an important right, which will enable us, in our turn, to defend ourselves from abuse and aggression.

Having now ascertained, that belligerents do possess the right of visitation and search, we are prepared for the examination of the efficacy and force of *American protections* in the hands of British seamen, which is reserved for the next number.

SULPICIUS.

Baltimore, Oct. 6, 1803.

NEWBURYPORT, October 11.

Sad Disaster.

With regret we have to record the loss of the schooner Sally, captain George Rappal, of this port, on her passage from Guadaloupe. The circumstances, from captain Rappal's hand, are as follows: "Sailed from Point Petre 10th Sept. had a pleasant passage till the 26th, when, on the night following that day; had a gale of wind from S. E. till 12 o'clock, and at 1 o'clock the wind hauled to N. W. a fresh breeze, close reefed our sails; about 5 in the morning the mate came down and told me he could not free the pumps; we immediately went to pumping and bailing, but the water gained so fast that it was soon up to the beams, and we saw that all our efforts would prove of no use—went to work to get something into the boats—she settled fast, and soon floated the long boat over the gunnel—the people jumped into the boats, having got some provisons and one compass, I staid on board and took the sun, found we were in lat. 37, 51, N.—I then had just time to jump into the boat, and she went down head foremost, (September 27th.) The gale moderated, but very heavy sea, all our exertions were required to keep the boats above water that night; the 28th we had the wind about the same but light.

We continued rowing, night and day, both boats to the Northward; nothing in sight but the canopy of heaven, and the boisterous element on which we floated, and the terror of death in our imaginations; on the 29th it was more moderate still rowing both boats; at 12 the wind sprung up at N. E. & blew hard, we had to keep before the wind, and made 23 miles scudding; on the 30th we let the small boat go, and that night we expected would be our last, it blowing hard and a heavy sea, being in the gulf, and we were almost exhausted; we continued sailing to the northward, wind at S. S. E. and S. E. but very heavy sea; death before our eyes continually, till the 4th of Oct. when to our unspeakable joy, after having been in the boat 8 days, we espyed a sail about 12 o'clock, and bore for her, she immediately saw and took us on board, our crew being all alive, and seven in number; she was the brig Mary, capt. Southwick, from Boston bound to Baltimore, then under close reefed topsails; about two hours after, spoke capt. M'Cobb, from Demerara, bound to Boston, who took us on board, and landed us in Portsmouth.

SALEM, October 13.

General Hamilton has often been charged with the sin of a preference to a monarchical government, without, we believe, any other foundation than a malicious desire to ruin his credit with a people firmly attached to republicanism. Mr. Adams is charged with the same crime, for having written that book, in which he says every American is bound to fall upon his knees in devout gratitude to Almighty God, for having favoured this nation with that Constitution which Hamilton contributed as much as any man to form, establish and maintain. The charge against Hamilton is often general, but is sometimes made specific, as respects his propositions in the General Convention. There both he Mr. Madison, and other members, are supposed to have submitted propositions, in order to bring on a discussion that might lead to the adoption of that form which should on the whole appear most eligible, without being themselves particularly tenacious of them. Gen. H. it is believed, proposed that the President and Senate should like the judges, hold their offices during good behaviour, and that the Governors of the several States should be appointed by the general Government. This his enemies say is monarchy. We have also very good reason to believe that he became convinced, by the discussion which followed, the proposed duration of office would not answer our purposes, and cheerfully abandoned the idea. When the question, however, was taken, respecting the President, some of the States voted for it, and among them the Virginian Delegation, including the *republican* Mr. Madison.

Mr. Madison, it is believed, went much further than Gen. H. in his propositions; he even proposed that the President should have a negative upon the acts of the several State Legislatures. Though the propositions of neither of those Statesmen were adopted, yet it was not to be expected that any odium was to be attached to them for having made them; nor is it to be supposed that they did not prefer the Constitution which after much patient deliberation, and candid compromise was finally adopted. They both signed it, and they were both concerned in writing "The Federalist," a series of papers calculated to promote its adoption, and acknowledged to be the ablest productions upon that subject.—Since that period, Gen. H. has uniformly exerted himself in support of the constitution; and though from year to year it has been frittered down, and is in a fair way (unless a change of councils should take place) to be shortly annihilated, yet he has never been known to have any hand in the murderous process, but on the contrary has endeavored to avert the horrid catastrophe. Yet he is styled an enemy to the constitution, a friend to monarchy; while those who have destroyed some of its fairest features, and, as the Ægis informs us, are determined still to go on with the work of destruction, are called its dearest lovers.

NEW YORK, October 15.

Extract from the Protest of Captain Mookler, of Hudson.

DOMINICA:

By this public instrument of protest be it known unto all whom it doth or may concern, that on the first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, before me, John Wilbraham, notary public, by lawful authority duly admitted and sworn, residing and practising in the town of Roseau and island aforesaid, personally appeared John Mookler, master of the brig Mark and Mary, of the port of Hudson, in America, Emanuel Perady, mate, and Owen Cathcart and Elias Thomas Moore, seamen, who being by me the said notary duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, depose and say—and first, the said John Mooklar for himself saith, that he sailed in the said brig from Sandy Hook, in America, on the 28th day of June last, with a cargo consisting of live stock, lumber, salt and pickled fish, beef, pork, flour, and bread—that being on her passage bound to Martinico, on the second day of July following, the vessel sprung a leak, by reason of the wind blowing a hard gale, and a very heavy sea going, insomuch that she kept one pump constantly working—that on the twenty ninth day of the said month of July, he arrived at the north end of Martinico, and was there boarded by a boat from his Britannic majesty's frigate Emerald, with an officer therein, who impressed and forcibly took out of the vessel three seamen and a boy, named Lyndon Comstock, Peter Backus, John Bacon, and Hugh M'Cormack, one of which had a protection and certificate of his being a citizen; that shortly after his so taking away the men he returned on board and brought with him an American sailor and an invalid who had been a long time in the frigate—that the said officer, in the name of captain James O'Brien, commander of said frigate, then ordered him, the deponent, to quit the coast of Martinico immediately, &c. when he stood for Dominica, where he arrived on the 31st, &c.

Sworn to and signed by the aforesaid Mooklar, Perady, Cathcart, and Moore—and witnessed, testified and sealed in proper form.

[Of the above impressed men Lyndon Comstock was born in this state, and Peter Backus in R. Island, and John Bacon had a certificate and protection, and Hugh M'Cormack was a boy, apprentice to the owner.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 16.

Arrived, Brigs Apollo, Williams, St. Andrews; Hiram, Fullerton, Leghorn, via. Lazaretto; Jane, Logan, Jamaica; schooner Pheonix, Merrill, Portland.

Arrived at the Lazaretto.

Schooner Ann and Mary, Coulter, Jamaica.

Cleared, Brig Saunders, Hartshorne, Wilmington, Delaware.

The brig Dean, sailed from Liverpool for this port, the 31st August.

LIST OF VESSELS,

Left at New Orleans the 10th of Sept.

Ships New York of Philadelphia, to sail for Cork in a few days; Carlisle, of Baltimore, to sail for Liverpool in two or three days; Ocean, of New York. Brigs Pallace, Engleson, for New-York; Venus, Stanford, for do. Harriot, (capt. dead) to sail for France. Schooners Bee, of Philadelphia, captain Dove, from Jamaica; Polly, (capt. dead) Mate, for Portland; Enterprize, Hathorn, for Philadelphia and several other vessels names unknown. Coming down the river past ten sail at the English turn, bound up, three more below the turn, one of which was the brig Dispatch, bound up. Off Cape Hatteras, spoke the brig Amazon, from Cape Fraincois, blowing very fresh. Before we spoke the brig we had distressing gales of wind with tremendous seas.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19.

HEALTH-OFFICE,
OCTOBER 19.

The Committee of Health report seven deaths, for the 24 hours ending this morning at 10 o'clock.

They acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of *Twenty Dollars* from Joseph Pleasants of James River, and *Ten Dollars* from a friend, by the hands of A. Smith, Esq. as donations for the use of the *Poor*.

It is with peculiar pleasure the Committee of Health lay the following report of the Health Officer, before their fellow-citizens, sincerely hoping and confidently believing the favourable predictions therein contained will be fully justified by the event of a few days.

S. SNOWDEN, *Sec'ry.*

The Health Officer has the satisfaction to announce to the Board the rapid decline of the Epidemic within a few days past. From the concurring report of the Physicians there appear to be but *four* cases now existing that present indications of unfavorable terminations, and these are not of recent origin. Several cases of fever have occured since the 15th instant, but it is believed that but few if any of them betray symptoms of impending malignancy; among these some have originated in houses charged by previous disease with contagion. Should their result be favorable which must be speedily ascertained, an inference will be justifiable that our absent citizens may return with safety. In the mean time the Health Officer earnestly recommends as an essential preparatory measure, that all houses including stores, as well as dwellings be daily opened for the admission of fresh air. In such as have sheltered disease at any period of the season it will be equally necessary to explode gunpowder in their corners and other recesses, and to make a plentiful use of lime to the walls and ceiling, and of soap and water to the floors.

The number of deaths which have taken place within the last 48 hours, will not stand in opposition to the foregoing statement, when it is remembered, what is a well known fact, that those whose situations have remained critical towards the close of this species of Epidemic have been generally swept off on the first accession of weather unusually cold.

ELISHA C. DICK,
Health Officer.

October 19, 1803.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19.

The House met at 11 o'clock agreeable to adjournment yesterday.

The thanks of Mr. Macon, on being elected to the Chair as Speaker was read.

An order made to furnish each member with three newspapers.

A committee was appointed to enquire what alterations was necessary in the Post-offices and Post-roads in the United States. Referred to a committee of five.

Mr. Randolph moved for a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Carried after a few remarks from Mr. Griswold.

Mr. Nicholson moved for a committee to be formed, to enquire what additional protection was necessary for American seamen. Carried.

A letter was read from the Clerk of the House, inclosing letters addressed to him respecting contested elections.

A petition was presented praying recompence for a quantity of Arms made for the use of the United States, when at war with Great Britain, and which had been seized by the enemy. Referred to a committee of Claims.

A memorial was presented by Mr. Griswold, on the behalf of Moses Hier and another, late commanders of the United States ships of war, Connecticut and Richmond, for salvage for retaking the Hazard, in the revolutionary war.—Referred to the committee of Claims.

It was then moved and agreed to, that so much of the President's Speech as concerns the armed vessels of the Belligerent powers be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Dawson moved that so much of the President's Speech as referred to finances be referred to a committee.

Mr. Griswold opposed, whereupon the House divided. Ayes 54—Noes 46.

Adjourned.

Captain Cook, arrived at Salem, in 131 days from Muka, informs that he was at Bombay, the 28th February last, where a most alarming and distressing fire took place, which destroyed 470 houses, built of stone, and tiled, and property to the amount of 2,000,000l. Sterling.

In February last the British were fitting out an expedition to Port Bunder, on the Gozurat coast, and had in contemplation the subjection of all the Mahratta powers, and at that time had a large force in that country. The expedition was conducted with the greatest secrecy—news from that quarter being entirely oppressed—printers being prohibited from publishing any thing from that coast in their papers. The conquest of all India worth having, is undoubtedly their ultimate intention.

The English had also sent a large force against the King of Candy, in the Island of Ceylon, and daily expected accounts of the surrender of all his hereditary possessions. The war was occasioned by some of the nations under the protection of the English being plundered by subjects of the King of Candy, and he refused, or, at least, neglected, or evaded making ample restitution.

WILLIAM HOGDSON
OFFERS FOR SALE

A consignment of well bought superfine and second *Broad Cloths & Kersimeres*, by the piece or package, at an advance to prime first cost and charges only.

He has also for sale, imported by the ship Ann, Bradford, from Liverpool,

Twenty cases English FELT HATS, assorted prices.

Likewise—Negro Cottons, Halfthicks, Kerseys, Coatings, Baizes, and a bale of worsted Pantaloons.

A quantity of Liverpool and Cadiz coarse SALT.

A few hogsheads Molasses—Nova Scotia GRINDSTONES.

For Rent—The Dwelling House and Warehouse on Prince street, the latter occupied by himself, and well calculated for the dry goods' business: the former suitable for a genteel family.

The terms will be moderate and immediate possession given. d

COAL.

FOR SALE, a Cargo of Richmond Coal, lying at Conway's wharf. Apply to

John Cadsby.

Oct. 17. 3t

Wheat Fan & Woven Wire
MANUFACTORY,
No. 7, BRIDGE STREET, BALTIMORE,

The subscribers return sincere thanks to their friends and customers for past favors, and inform them and the public, that they continue to make and have on hand, a general assortment of the various articles in their trade; among which are wheat fans, on the most improved construction; mill screens, rolling and standing; sieves for Indian meal, riddles and sieves for coal, corn, barley, wheat, rye, oats, meal, gunpowder, flax, clover and timothy seeds; wire safes, woven wire for cellar and spring house windows, &c. Orders for the above will be thankfully received and duly attended to by

West and Smith.

N. B. For the convenience of customers, Joseph and John Trimble, No. 18, Cheapside, are authorised to receive and execute orders for

W. and S.

Sept. 19. law7t

Land for Sale.

I wish to sell from a thousand to twelve hundred acres of good Farming Land, in the county of Fairfax, on the waters of Pope's Head and Jonnymore runs.

This land will either be sold together or in separate parcels, as may be agreed on. It is well situated for the disposal of produce, being within twenty miles of Alexandria, and thirteen of the Occoquan Mills.

Any person, wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber near Dumfries.

John Gibson.

Sept. 13. d6w

The Subscribers

BEING anxious to decline the Mercantile Business, will dispose of their

Stock on Hand,

upon advantageous terms, to any person wishing to purchase, who will secure the payments in a satisfactory manner.

Thos. L. Washington & Co.

N. B. All those indebted to the above firm are requested to make immediate payment, as it is their wish to close the business of the concern with as little delay as possible.

Oct. 5. 2o

I have just received,
and offer for sale on reasonable terms,
TEN BALES
EAST INDIA GOODS,
consisting of

Gauripere Sannahs,	Allibad Emerty,
Seenpure Baftahs,	Mugga Mamoody,
Lucknore, do.	Beerboom Gurrahs,
Chittabully do.	Barrapooty,
Brown do.	Bandanna Hhfs.

Benjamin Shreve, jun.
August 1. eo

WILLIAM RAMSAY
HAS OPENED
A Grocery Store in Prince ſtreet,
Next door to Dr. Dick's,
Where he intends keeping a general aſſortment of genuine articles in that line, and now offers for ſale on moderate terms,
LONDON particular Madeira, Port in caſks and bottles, Colmenar and Malaga } WINES,
Old St. Julian and Medoc Claret in caſes of 2 dozen each,
White Wine Vinegar,
4th proof Jamaica Rum,
Do. Cogniac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Loaf, lump and Muſcovado Sugar,
Sugar Houſe Molaſſes,
Imperial, Chulan, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, Souchong, Pouchong Souchong, Padra Souchong, Pecco Souchong, Bohea } *Freſh Teas of the latest Importation,*
Green Coffee,
Durham and Dixon's Muſtard,
Alſpice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace and Nutmeg,
Nantz and Bourdeaux Sallad Oil,
Catchup, brandied Fruits and Engliſh Pickles,
Olives, Capers and Anchovies,
Prunes, Raiſins, and ſoft ſhell Almonds,
Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
Do. beſt Smoaking Tobacco,
Morrin's beſt Spaniſh Segars,
Baſket Salt for table uſe,
Georgia Cotton,
Martinique Noyeau,
Mould and dipp'd Candles,
Jerſey Cheeſe of an excellent quality,
Wrapping Paper, brown and blue,
Roll Brimſtone, Fig Blue.
To be Rented,
And poſſeſſion given immediately, the dwelling HOUSE above ſaid ſtore. It is now in good repair, and well calculated to accommodate a genteel family. Apply as above.
June 27. d

Ricketts, Newton and Co.
Have received and for Sale,
A few bales German Linens,
2 trunks calicoes and chintzes,
2 do. hoſiery,
10 boxes wool and cotton cards,
5 treſſes threads,
30 boxes dipp'd and mould candles,
10 hhds. molaſſes,
4 do. Jamaica ſpirits,
6 do. ſugars,
20 barrels prime pork,
50 do. herrings,
20 do. ſhad,
30 kegs James river tobacco,
100 tons plaiſter.
☞ *They are giving Caſh, for wheat, flour, corn, rye, beans and tobacco.*

MUSCOVADO SUGAR.
THE ſubſcribers have received, per the ſch'r Leboo, and offer for ſale on reaſonable terms,
5 hhds. 19 tierces, 79 bls. } *First quality Guadaloupe Sugar.*
They have alſo on hand,
20 puncheons 4th proof Jamaica Spirits,
12 do. do. St. Kitts Rum,
Whiſkey in tierces and bls.
And a parcel of St. Martins Salt.
J. and T. Vowell.

BELL & WRAY,
Reſpectfully inform the citizens of Alexandria, and the public in general, that they have received, and offer for Sale, at the houſe lately occupied by Dr. Hall, oppoſite Mr. Randolph Mott's Tavern, (formerly Mr. Heiſkell's) a neat aſſortment of
DRY GOODS,
Suitable to the ſeaſon, conſiſting of Cloths, Caſſimeres, Marſeilles, King and Queens Cords, Irish Linens, Platillas, Ticklenburgs, Heſſians, Oſnaburgs, Chintzes, Calicoes, Dimities, coloured and white Cambrick, tamboured and lappet Muſlins, Kid and Morocco Shoes, Court, York and High Heels, with a variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate, which they are enabled to ſell at the moſt reduced prices for cash or country produce.
Sept. 9. 2aw3m

☞ *Caſh given for clean linen and cotton rags.*

COTTOM & STEWART
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
An additional ASSORTMENT of the following
Valuable Patent Medicines,
from Dr. Church's Diſpenſary,
NEW YORK:

	Cents.
Vegetable Lotion,	75
Tooth Ache Tincture,	100
Antibilious Pills,	50
Womrm Lozenges,	50
Itch Ointment,	75
Analeptic Female Pills,	50
Reſtorative Balſam Pills,	100
Eye Salve,	50
Specific Pills,	50
Cough Drops,	100
Corn Plaiſter,	50
Hooper's Female Pills,	25
Britiſh Oil,	25
Eſſence of Muſtard,	75
Pectoral Pills,	37½
Botanical Tea,	100
Stoughton's Elixir,	25
Anderſon's Pills,	25
Turlington's Balſam,	31
Extract of Muſtard,	75
Senſative Pills,	37½
Antiſpaſmodic Elixir,	200

The above articlesare ſold by the bottle, box and package at the prices affixed to them, with a conſiderable allowance to thoſe who buy to ſell again. Directions for uſing, and certificates of cures made by them, gratis.
Sept. 7. 1aw

By Authority.
SCHEME OE A LOTTERY,
TO BUILD
A Catholic Cathedral Church,
In the City of Baltimore.

1	Prize of			20,000
1	do.			10,000
2	do.	5000	are	10,000
5	do.	1000		5000
10	do.	500		5000
25	do.	200		5000
200	do.	100		20,000
200	do.	50		10,000
200	do.	25		5000
2500	do.	20		50,000
4000	do.	15		60,000
1ſt dr. tic't af'r		2000		500
1ſt	do.	4000		500
1ſt	do.	6000		500
1ſt	do.	8000		500
1ſt	do.	10,000		500
1ſt	do.	12,000		500
1ſt	do.	15,000		500
1ſt	do.	18,000		500
1ſt	do.	20,000		2000
1 laſt drawn ticket which may have a Blank to its Number,				4000
7154 Prizes,				210,000
13846 Blanks—*not 2 to a prize.*				

Having a Blank to its Number,

21,000 Tickets at 10 dols. each, 210,000
The laudable purpoſe of this lottery, the many very valuable prizes offered, and there not being two blanks to a prize, are conſiderations which give the Managers reaſon to hope for a rapid ſale of the tickets. The drawing will commence as ſoon as a ſufficient number of Tickets ſhall be ſold to authorize it: and *thirty days* after the completion of the drawing, the prizes will be paid to the fortunate adventurers; ſubject to a deduction of *Fifteen per cent.* Such prizes as ſhall not be demanded within *twelve months* after the drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Church.
Tickets to be had of the Managers, or of ſuch perſons as may be appointed by them.
Right Rev. Biſhop *Carrel*,
Rev. *Francis Beeſton*,
Meſſrs. *David Williamſon, Robert Walſh, Chas Ghequiere, Patrick Bennet, Arnold Livers, Luke Tiernan, F. I. Mitchell,* } Managers.
☞ Tickets in the above lottery to be had at the ſtore of T. L. Waſhington and Co. Fairfax ſtreet, Alexandria.
Auguſt 13. 1aw

Hay Market Races.
THE Hay Market Jockey Club will commence on the 3d day of October, being the firſt Monday in ſaid month, and will continue three days: the firſt day four miles heats, the ſecond day three mile heats, and the third two mile heats, free for any horſe, mare or gelding, agreeably to the rules of the Fredericksburg Jockey Club.
W. I. WASHINGTON.
Sept. 9. 1aw3w‡ Sec'ry.

Strayed or Stolen,
FROM the common of Alexandria, five or ſix weeks ago, a ſmall red MILCH COW, with narrow horns. She has a white ſtreak under her throat, and one on her back; has a very long tail, with a little white on the end of it. Whoever may have taken up, or obſerved the ſame, and will return her to the ſubſcriber in Alexandria, or give information where ſhe may be found ſhall be generouſly rewarded for their trouble.
RUTH SPEARS.

For Sale, by
ROBERT & JOHN GRAY,
WHEATON's
GENUINE PATENT JAUNDICE
BITTERS,
A MEDICINE extremely uſeful when Jaundicy and Billious Complaints are ſo prevalent among the citizens of America and the Weſt Indies. They are a uſeful and efficacious Medicine for curing Jaundicy and Billious diſorders, and removing that ſinking, faint, diſtreſſed feeling at the ſtomach, difficulty of breathing, loſs of appetite, and ſleepy, dull heavineſs in the forepart of the day, weakneſs and trembling of the limbs, dizzineſs of the head, and yellowneſs of countenance, complaints ſo common to jaundicy and billious people.
Alſo removing conſtipation of the bowels, obſtructions of urine, cholicy complaints, pukings and purgings, indigeſtion, ſick head ache, rheumatic complaints, &c. (which ariſe from a collection of ſour, billious matter in the ſtomach) and at length reſtoring the conſtitution to ſtrength and vigor.
They are alſo found very uſeful to carry off worms, and cure ricketty children, and may be uſed with ſafety in all conſtitutions, ages and ſexes.
The many cures that have been effected in New England, by the above medicine, (as may be ſeen in the bills) prevent the neceſſity of further recommendation.
LIKEWISE,
Wheaton's Patent Itch Ointment.
The only medicine in the world which will certainly cure the ITCH, without having in it any thing either dangerous or diſagreeable; it being compoſed moſtly of ingredients never before diſcovered or uſed in that diſorder. One box cures a perſon, and there need be no waſhing after the uſe of it, as the ſkin is generally left cleaner and ſmoother after the uſe of it than before.
Auguſt 2. 2aw6m

The Sale
of the property advertiſed on the 18th of Auguſt laſt by us, in purſuance of the decree of the circuit court of the diſtrict of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, at the laſt June term of the ſaid court, and in purſuance of the laſt will and teſtament of Lewis Hipkins, deceaſed, to take place on this day at the houſe of Francis Daniel, at the Little Falls of the Potomac, is unavoidably poſtponed until Saturday the 12th day of November next, at which place and on which day, if fair, if not the next fair day, will poſitively be ſold by us, at public auction, to the higheſt bidder for ready money,
The following Property, viz.
One undivided third part of 207 acres of Land, in the ſaid diſtrict, near the ſaid Little Falls, upon which are Merchant Mills, with three pair of French burr mill ſtones, and every neceſſary and convenient machinery for manufacturing flour to the beſt advantage; alſo a brewery and diſtillery, miller's houſe, a brewer and diſtiller's houſe and ſundry other improvements. This property will be ſhewn to any perſon who may incline to purchaſe it, by the ſaid Francis Daniel, at any time before the ſale.
A tract of Land in Fairfax county, about three miles from the ſaid Little Falls, containing 207 acres, upon which is a dwelling houſe, in which Mrs. Suſan Wren lives, and ſundry other improvements; about two thirds of this land are cleared, and the remainder in wood; it is good farming land. Mr. William Waters, who lives near it, will ſhew this land to any perſon or perſons who may incline to purchaſe it, at any time previous to the ſale.
Mrs. Suſan Wren, who was the widow of the ſaid Lewis Hipkins, has a right of dower in the aforeſaid property. ☞ The ſale will commence at twelve o'clock.
Philip R. Fendall,
Robert Young,
William Waters, } *Ex'tors.*
Sept. 29. d

Twelve Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 21ſt inſt. a negro man named *GEORGE*, calls himſelf *George Dart*. He is about 38 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, ſlender made, very dark complexion, and ſhews his teeth very plain before, which are very white; he is very fond of ſpirituous liquors, and plays on the fiddle: had on a blue round about jacket and an old pair of cloth trowſers. He was in Alexandria on the 21ſt inſt. on board of a ſchooner bound to the Weſt Indies, chartered by Mr. John Dunlop of George Town, if he is not gone in the ſaid ſch'r I expect he is now in that place. All maſters of veſſels, and others are cautioned againſt harboring or carrying off the ſaid fellow at their peril. The above reward will be given for ſecuring him in any jail ſo that I get him again, or upon delivering him to the ſubſcriber, with all reaſonable charges paid.
Mary Anne Fenwick.
George Town, Potomac,
Sept. 27. 1aw 3t

For Sale or Lease,
A Lot of Ground on King ſtreet, two doors from Columbus ſtreet, fronting on King ſtreet 23 feet and running back 100 feet. It is allowed to be as valuable a lot as any in town that is unimproved: it will be diſpoſed of on very moderate terms. For further particulars apply to the Printer, or to Mr. Wm. Gore nearly oppoſite the ſaid lot.
ROBT. SMITH.
July 18. 1aw

District of Columbia,
County of Alexandria, ſſ.
JUNE TERM, 1803.
Robert Dicky and John Tom, complainants,
againſt,
Jacob Harman and Saml. Davis, bankrupts, late merchants and partners, under the firm of Harman and Davis, Wm. Hartshorne, jun. Rob. B. Jameſſon, and ——— ———, executor of Wm. Mitchell, Elkhanah Doolittle, Amos Alliſon, ſurviving partner of Alexander & Alliſon, ——— Scott and Co. and Joſeph Sackett, defendants. } *In Chancery.*
The defendants Jacob Harman, Samuel Davis, William Hartſhorne, jun. Elkhanah Doolittle, Scott and Co. and Joſeph Sackett, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this diſtrict, on motion of the ſaid complainants, by their counſel, *it is ordered*, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of November court next, and anſwer the plaintiffs' bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in one of the public newspapers publiſhed in this county, for two months ſucceſſively, and that another copy be poſted at the front door of the court houſe of the ſaid county.
A copy—Teſt, G. DENEALE,
Sp 1aw2m Clerk.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
County of Alexandria, ſſ.
JUNE TERM, 1803.
Elkanah Doolittle, Plaintiff,
AGAINTS
Jacob Harman and Samuel Davis, merchants and partners, late trading under the firm of Harman and Davis, and William Hartſhorne, jun. Defendants, } *In Chancery.*
The defendant, Samuel Davis, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the ſaid Samuel Davis is not an inhabitant of this Diſtrict, on motion of the ſaid complainant, by his counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant, Samuel Davis, do appear here on the firſt day of November Court next, and enter his appearance to the ſuit, and give ſecurity for performing the decree of the Court, and that the other defendant, William Hartſhorne, do not pay away, convey, or ſecrete the debts by him owing to, or the eſtate or effects, in his hands belonging, to the ſaid abſent defendant, Samuel Davis, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith publiſhed for two months ſucceſſively in one of the public newſpapers publiſhed in this county, and that another copy be poſted at the front door of the court houſe of the ſaid county.
A Copy—Teſt,
G. DENEALE, Clerk,
S. 21. 1aw2m

Valuable Property for Sale.
In purſuance of a Decree of the United States of the Diſtrict of Columbia, at the laſt term, held for the county of Alexandria, will be ſold at public auction, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on the 24th inſt. on the premiſes,
Two unimproved Lots,
or parcels of ground ſubject to a rent of £. 13 6: 0 per annum, ſituate, lying, and being on the weſt ſide of Water ſtreet, and ſouth ſide of Franklin ſtreet, in the town of Alexandria.
The ſale to commence at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
Sam. Craig,
Eliſha Janney,
P. G. Marſteller, } Com'rs.
Sept. 5. 2aw

☞ *The ſale of the above property is poſtponed to* Saturday October 22d, *at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.*
Sept. 27.

A Miller Wanted.
A man who is qualified to conduct the buſineſs of a Merchant Mill, who can come well recommended for his honeſty, ſobriety, ſkill in manufacturing flour, and attention to buſineſs, may have a birth, and liberal wages by applying to me.
A man with a ſmall family who would keep houſe and board himſelf would be preferred, with ſuch a perſon I would either ſtipulate for a certain ſalary, or intereſt him in the buſineſs by giving him a part of the profits. If he had money he wiſhed to employ in that way he might have an opportunity of doing ſo, and receive in proportion to his Stock.
JAMES DOUGLASS.
Falls Difficult. Sept. 19, 1803. 1aw3w

For Sale,
A healthy, ſtout, young Negro Woman—Enquire of the Printer.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.